

PEOSH Unveils Five-Year Strategic Plan

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The New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DLWD) and the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) have implemented the Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health (PEOSH) Five-Year Strategic Plan to guide enforcement, consultation and education activities in Fiscal Years 2004 - 2008. The strategic plan is results-oriented with clearly measurable goals. The plan was developed using the PEOSH staffs' experience and expertise with guidance from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Region 2 Federal Office.

The PEOSH strategic plan builds on past successes and achievements. In order to achieve the goals in the strategic plan, it is essential that employers, employees and the PEOSH Program partner together to make workplaces safer and healthier. The strategic plan identifies three fundamental goals to reduce workplace injuries, illnesses and fatalities in New Jersey.

Strategic Goal One

Improve workplace safety and health for all public employees as evidenced by fewer hazards, reduced exposures and fewer injuries, illnesses and fatalities.

PEOSH plans to reduce the number of worker injuries and illnesses by focusing statewide attention and resources on the most prevalent types of injuries and illnesses and the most hazardous public occupations and workplaces.

Objective - Decrease injuries and illnesses in state, county and local agencies in Specific Standard Industrial Classification Codes (SIC) and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) segments of the population by 5% by 2008, or 1% per year. PEOSH will focus on:

- New Jersey Department of Transportation/ Public Works Department (SIC-1611) (NAICS-237310)
- Sewage Treatment Plants (SIC-4952) (NAICS-221320)
- Nursing Homes (SIC-8051) (NAICS-623110)

Strategies to achieve these goals include comprehensive inspections of targeted hazardous workplaces, training of employers and employees to increase awareness and knowledge of hazardous conditions and consultation services for affected employers. PEOSH will maintain a strong enforcement presence as an effective deterrent for employers who fail to meet their safety and health responsibilities.

Strategic Goal Two

Promote safety and health values in New Jersey's public sector workplaces.

Objective One and Two - Disseminate safety and health information including guidelines, hazard bulletins and provide training/educational seminars and provide compliance assistance with applicable standard/rules, and outreach to 100% of

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New Jersey Five Year Strategic Plan

Major Strategic Goals

- **Improve workplace safety and health for all public employees as evidenced by fewer hazards, reduced exposures and fewer injuries, illnesses and fatalities;**
- **Promote safety and health values in New Jersey's public sector workplaces;**
- **Secure public confidence through excellence in the development and delivery of PEOSH programs and services.**

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the identified workplaces involved in firefighting and identified Hazardous Materials Response (HAZMAT) Teams by 2008.

Objective Three - Every year, 80% of public employers receiving consultation visits will rate the intervention as highly effective (a score of 7 or higher, on a scale of 1 through 10 on a customer satisfaction survey).

Objective Four - Every year, 80% of compliance assistance activities (e.g., outreach, seminars, mass mailings, hazard bulletins, newsletters) conducted/distributed in the public sector are rated as highly effective (a score of 3 or higher on a scale of 1 through 5 on a customer satisfaction survey).

Objective Five - 100% of PEOSH interventions (e.g., inspections and consultations) will include employee involvement.

Objective Six - PEOSH will implement and award the Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (SHARP) and inspection deferral to 20 worksites by 2008.

Several strategies have been developed to achieve these objectives:

- A program is being developed to train volunteer and paid firefighters about the Incident Command System. Seminars will be presented throughout the state.
- PEOSH has developed an evaluation survey form that is being used for all consultation, training and compliance assistance activities.
- PEOSH requires the participation of an employee representative during all inspections.
- PEOSH has adopted the Safety and Health Achievement Recognition

Program (SHARP) to fit the needs of public employers.

- New publications will be distributed to aid municipalities and state agency safety committees to understand and use available resources. Training and education programs will be tailored to customer needs. Safety and health literature is now available via the internet.
- PEOSH is conducting inspections and outreach to all Hazardous Material Response (HAZMAT) teams that can be identified. The purpose of the inspections will be to ensure that they are in compliance with PEOSH Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard, the PEOSH Respiratory Protection Standard and any other standards applicable to the worksite.

Strategic Goal Three

Secure public confidence through excellence in the development and delivery of PEOSH programs and services.

PEOSH is responding effectively to legal mandates so that workers are provided full protection under the PEOSH Act. PEOSH is also working to increase and improve emergency preparedness, homeland security programs and services. Efforts are being made to coordinate these programs with Federal, State, County and Local agencies.

Objective One - Initiate inspections of fatalities and catastrophes within one day of notification for 95% of occurrences to prevent further injuries or death.

Objective Two - By 2008, initiate 95% of safety complaint inspections within five working days of notification.

Objective Three - By 2008, initiate 80% of health complaint inspections within five working days of notification.

Objective Four - Increase/improve the number of implemented emergency preparedness/

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homeland security programs and services while coordinating efforts with Federal, State, County and Local agencies.

Several strategies have been developed to achieve these objectives.

- A twenty-four hour answering service gives PEOSH the ability to respond to catastrophes and fatalities.
- PEOSH has developed an in-house tracking system to facilitate the assignment of complaints. Complaints of imminent danger are responded to immediately.
- PEOSH is fostering union-management relationships and employee participation in developing and implementing new programs and strategies.

If you have comments or suggestions on the five-year strategic plan, please feel free to submit e-mail comments to: peosh@doh.state.nj.us. We look forward to working with New Jersey public employers and employees to meet the safety and health challenges that lie ahead.

New Jersey's Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health Program Adopts the Hazard Communication Standard

By Juanita C Bynum, M Ed, CHES
Research Scientist I

On January 11, 2001, the US Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) approved New Jersey as a State-Plan State for public employees only. OSHA's approval of New Jersey's occupational

safety and health program required the PEOSH Program to bring its regulatory requirements and standards in line with federal OSHA. To satisfy this requirement, the federal Hazard Communication Standard, Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 1910.1200, was adopted with amendments and published in the New Jersey Register on May 3, 2004.

The purpose of the PEOSH Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) is to ensure that the hazards of all chemicals produced or imported are evaluated and the information regarding the hazards of the chemicals is passed on to public employers and their employees through a comprehensive hazard communication program which includes a written hazard communication program, container labeling and other forms of warning, the use of Material Safety Data Sheets and Hazardous Substance Fact Sheets, and employee training.

With the adoption of the PEOSH HCS, the requirement to provide education and training to public employees on the hazards of the chemicals they work with overlapped with the education and training requirements of the New Jersey Worker and Community Right to Know Act (RTK Act), N.J.S.A. 34:5A-1 et seq., administered by the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services, Right to Know (RTK) Program. In order to eliminate the need for public employers to comply with two sets of rules regarding the education and training of their employees about the hazards of chemicals in their workplace, references to RTK education and training have been removed from the RTK Act rules. To help employers and employees understand the requirements of the PEOSH HCS and to explain how components of the RTK Act rules may be used to comply with provisions of the PEOSH HCS, the NJ Department of Health and Senior Services PEOSH Program has engaged in a number of outreach activities, including:

- The development and completion of two guidance documents for employers and employees entitled "PEOSH Adopts the Hazard Communication Standard (N.J.A.C. 12:100-7)" and "Public Employers Guide and Model Written Program for The Hazard Communication Standard";

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Five-Year Strategic Plan Outcomes

- Reduce the number of worker injuries and illnesses, by focusing statewide attention and agency resources on the most prevalent types of injuries and illnesses, the most hazardous public occupations, and the most hazardous public workplaces;
- Increase public sector employer and employee awareness of, commitment to, and participation in safety and health;
- Respond effectively to legal mandates so that workers are provided full protection under the PEOSH Act;
- Increase and improve the number of emergency preparedness/homeland security programs and services, coordinating efforts with Federal, State, County and Local agencies.

New Jersey's Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health Program Adopts the Hazard Communication Standard (Continued from page 3)

- Coordinated (with assistance from RTK County Lead Agencies) and provided (with participation of RTK Program staff) two, two-hour PEOSH HCS regional training sessions (12 total) at six county facilities in Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Middlesex, Somerset and Warren Counties;
- Created an announcement of the PEOSH HCS training via the PEOSH Web site which lists the training locations and addresses, contact persons, fax number and e-mail addresses to allow pre-registration for the training sessions;
- Sent a letter announcing the adoption of the PEOSH Hazard Communication Standard and a pre-registration form for a mass mailing to 2,793 public employers including school districts, unions, municipal utility authorities, local health departments, municipal clerks, fire departments and districts, PEOSH Advisory Board members and interested parties;
- Developing a "PEOSH HCS Frequently Asked Questions" document for public employers and employees; and
- Working with the NJ Department of Personnel, Human Resource Development Institute, to modify their existing RTK Train-the-Trainer course for future use as a PEOSH HCS Train-the-Trainer course.

In an ongoing effort to assist employers, the Education/Training Project staff will continue to provide training on the Standard. Additionally, employers can request consultation from the PEOSH Consultation Project to assist with compliance.

PEOSH Ensures That HAZMAT Teams Are Ready For Action

**By Keith J. Bobrowski, MPH
Research Scientist II**

In March 2003, PEOSH-Enforcement began a targeted (programmed) inspection initiative of Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Response Teams throughout the state. This compliance initiative was conceived in response to concerns by several firefighter unions and the role that these critical teams would play in potential chemical emergencies and terrorist threats.

A list containing a total of sixty-three (63) employers comprising the forty-five (45) HAZMAT Teams targeted in the initiative were obtained from the New Jersey State Police (NJSP), Office of Emergency Management and the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services, Office of Emergency Planning and Operations. After beginning the program, it became apparent that there were numerous HAZMAT Teams or Fire Departments responding to HAZMAT incidents that were not included on the initial list because they were not registered with the NJSP as HAZMAT Teams. PEOSH will continue to work to identify teams acting in this capacity and they will be included in PEOSH's list of targeted HAZMAT Teams.

As of July 31, 2004, PEOSH had conducted compliance inspections at thirty-two (32) of the sixty-three (63) initially identified employers (22 of 45 HAZMAT Teams). The inspection procedures focused on evaluating compliance with the Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134) and the Hazardous Materials Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) Standard (29 CFR 1910.120).

The results of the thirty-two (32) initial inspections revealed that most teams were in compliance with most provisions of the standards evaluated. Violations cited primarily consisted of failure to provide medical monitoring and establish a written respiratory protection program that included a section to outline criteria used to select the type of respirator used at a particular event. Following is a summary of the most common citations issued as of July 31, 2004.

The violations that were cited most often consisted of a failure to provide initial, annual, and exit medical surveillance examinations (26%). The most common reason cited for this violation was the cost associated with providing comprehensive annual medical surveillance exams.

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PEOSH Ensures That HAZMAT Teams Are Ready For Action
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| SUMMARY OF CITATIONS ISSUED | | |
|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Citation | Summary | Number Noncompliant (Percent) |
| 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(2) | The Emergency Response Plan did not address as a minimum the listed required elements. | 4 (12%) |
| 29 CFR 1910.120(q)(9) | Members of an organized and designated HAZMAT team and hazardous materials specialists were not offered a baseline physical examination and were not offered medical surveillance as required in 29 CFR 1910.120(f). | 9 (26%) |
| 29 CFR 1910.134(c)(1) | The employer did not establish and implement a respiratory protection program, which included the requirements outlined in 29 CFR 1910.134(c). | 9 (26%) |
| 29 CFR 1910.134(f)(1) | The employer did not ensure that employees using a tight-fitting facepiece respirator pass an appropriate qualitative fit test (QLFT) or quantitative fit test (QNFT). | 4 (12%) |
| N.J.A.C. 12:110-5.2(a) | The employer did not maintain in each establishment a log and summary of all recordable occupational injuries and illnesses. | 6 (18%) |

Another of the most common violations was the failure to establish a written respiratory protection program that included a section outlining respirator selection and use logic. Many written respiratory protection programs reviewed were written for the fire service and did not consider different types of respirators beyond the Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) used in structural firefighting. The potential use of different types of respirators in the HAZMAT field requires some decision logic that goes beyond traditional firefighting. In order to properly select the respirator, the employer must consider the toxicity, physical state, and

concentrations of the chemical in order to properly select a respirator type, appropriate cartridge, and establish duration of effectiveness.

PEOSH will continue to conduct programmed inspections of HAZMAT Teams until all departments have been completed. After initial inspections have been completed, PEOSH will continue to target HAZMAT teams in an effort to ensure that they continue to maintain compliance.

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PEOSH Ensures That HAZMAT Teams Are Ready For Action
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It is critical that these teams maintain the highest degree of compliance. Not only will these responders be the first line of defense in a chemical emergency or weapon of mass destruction (WMD) attack, they also act as role models at the local level for other agencies such as police and local health departments who may be asked to act in roles that require the use of personal protective equipment when responding to events or participating in drills.

HAZMAT Teams are encouraged to contact the PEOSH Consultation Program for free assistance in compliance. The PEOSH Consultation Program can be reached at (609) 984-1863.

Train-the-Trainer Respiratory Protection and Fit Testing Course

By Thomas J. Olszak, MPH
Research Scientist II

New Jersey continues to refine emergency preparedness plans by increasing the staff of emergency response agencies and providing essential personal protective equipment to emergency personnel to better respond to catastrophic events. These actions have resulted in the need for many public employees, not previously covered by the Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134, to receive respiratory protection training. The New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health (PEOSH) Program was able to respond to this need for training by developing and providing a Respiratory Protection and Fit Testing Train-the-Trainer course to selected employees of the emergency response agencies.

The major requirements of the Respiratory Protection Standard include:

- the development of a written Respiratory Protection Program,
- a hazard evaluation,
- medical evaluation of employees,
- fit testing of respirators with negative or positive pressure tight-fitting facepieces,
- training, and
- periodic program evaluation.

The Respiratory Protection Standard requires that medical evaluation, training and fit testing be provided before employees use respirators in their assigned duties. In-house training and fit testing is the most feasible method of meeting these requirements in an efficient and time saving manner.

The PEOSH Program had previously developed an information bulletin, "Facts About Respiratory Protection for Public Employees", and a "Model Respiratory Protection Program" to help employers understand and comply with the standard's requirements. The PEOSH Program also collaborated with the Office of Domestic Preparedness and other county Offices of Bioterrorism to ensure uniform application and adherence to the requirements of the Respiratory Protection Standard.

The Train-the-Trainer Respiratory Protection and Fit Testing course consists of a lecture presenting an overview of the requirements of the Respiratory Protection Standard and instruction and demonstration of qualitative fit testing for respirators with tight fitting facepieces. Realizing the importance of hands-on experience in fit testing, the demonstration includes extensive student participation in both being fit tested and in fit testing fellow students or instructors. A discussion of quantitative fit testing is included in the lecture portion of the course.

Since October 2003, the PEOSH Program has responded to twenty-two requests for the Train-the-Trainer Respiratory Protection and Fit Testing course. For further information or to schedule a presentation of the course, contact the PEOSH Education/Training Project at (609) 984-1863.

Outreach to Public Sector Long-Term Care Facilities by PEOSH Consultation Program

By Karen Worthington, MS, RN, COHN-S
Research Scientist II

Workers in New Jersey's county long-term and personal care facilities experience rates of occupational injury and illness similar to public sector workers who perform heavy labor jobs like refuse collection and utility work (NJ Department of Labor, 2001). The majority of these injuries and illnesses are musculoskeletal in nature and are associated with lifting, moving and transferring residents. Although there is no federal OSHA or New Jersey PEOSH standard requiring long-term care facilities to implement prevention measures for these types of injuries, OSHA recently published voluntary "Guidelines for Nursing Homes: Ergonomics for the Prevention of Musculoskeletal Disorders" which they

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*Outreach to Public Sector Long-Term Care Facilities by
PEOSH Consultation Program (Continued from page 6)*

strongly encourage all long-term and acute health care facilities to implement. The guidelines were developed from effective ergonomics programs that are already in place at individual facilities and have proven to substantially decrease injury and illness rates among workers while keeping residents safe and comfortable.

In July 2003, the New Jersey State Epidemiologist/Senior Assistant Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioner for Long-Term Care Systems sent a mailing of the OSHA Nursing Home Guidelines to all New Jersey health care facilities. The Guidelines for Nursing Homes: Ergonomics for the Prevention of Musculoskeletal Disorders, 2003; OSHA Publication #3182 is available at Website: http://www.osha.gov/ergonomics/guidelines/nursinghome/final_nh_guidelines.pdf.

This year, the PEOSH Consultation Project has been following-up with public sector long-term care facilities who received this mailing to offer free consultation services geared to help with implementation activities. In addition, PEOSH will be working to share information through a recently formed OSHA Alliance with three organizations: the New Jersey Hospital Association, the Health Care Association of New Jersey and the New Jersey Association of Non-Profit Homes for the Aging.

PEOSH Consultation assistance focuses on evaluating a facility's current level of compliance with the health standards that apply to long-term care settings. In addition to ergonomics, these include bloodborne pathogens and tuberculosis (TB) prevention activities, asbestos awareness and training, hazard communication, respiratory protection and the implementation of interventions to prevent workplace violence.

PEOSH consultations at long-term care facilities have revealed that assistance is most required in the following areas: 1) assuring that the 2001 amendments to the Bloodborne Pathogens Standard, requiring the use of safe needle devices, have been implemented and that frontline employees are included in the process; 2) performing annual TB risk assessments and assuring that the TB exposure control plan is appropriate to this risk level; 3) understanding the rationale for issuing employees respirators for protection from airborne exposures and implementing a comprehensive respiratory protection program and; 4) initiating effective efforts to prevent musculoskeletal disorders related to patient handling and movement.

The PEOSH consultation is a confidential service that is completely separate from PEOSH enforcement. Consultants do not issue citations or impose penalties, however an employer is obligated to correct serious hazards that the consultant finds, within a mutually agreeable timeframe. In addition to these consultations, PEOSH offers free on-site occupational safety and health training, customized to fit each employer's needs.

Any public sector health care facility interested in taking advantage of these services can contact the PEOSH program at (609) 984-1863.

Death in the Line of Duty Structural Collapse at Residential Fire Claims Lives of Two Volunteer Fire Chiefs and One Career Fire Fighter

**Edited by Raja Iglewicz, CIH
Research Scientist I
Coordinator, Education/Training Project**

On July 4, 2002, a 30-year-old male volunteer fire chief (victim #1), a 40-year-old volunteer deputy fire chief (victim #2), and a 30-year-old male career fire fighter (victim #3) died when a residential structure collapsed, trapping them, along with four fire fighters and an officer who survived. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) was notified by the U.S. Fire Administration of this incident. Subsequently, NIOSH conducted an investigation of this incident. In conjunction with NIOSH, Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health Program (PEOSH) staff from both the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services and the Department of Labor and Workforce Development and the New Jersey Division of Fire Safety - Office of the State Marshal investigated the fire incident. After the investigation was completed, the Department of Labor and Workforce Development issued numerous citations. In addition, the New Jersey Division of Fire Safety, Office of the State Fire Marshal identified several problems and issued a report containing factors that needed to be addressed and listed remedies that should be examined and implemented within the fire departments.

The New Jersey Division of Fire Safety investigators identified the following issues:

- A rift was identified between the career and volunteer fire department personnel.
- Staffing levels in combination fire departments are at times problematic after the initial career response due to the possibility that sufficient numbers of volunteers may not be available to augment the career force. This situation can result in insufficient staffing to perform required tasks until more help arrives.
- Due to the limited amount of firefighting personnel upon arrival at this incident, all efforts were concentrated on the rescue of occupants, which postponed the fire suppression operations until additional resources arrived.

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Death in the Line of Duty
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These actions performed sequentially rather than simultaneously may have resulted in increased fire spread and early failure of the structure.

- Although the fire department was equipped with a thermal imaging camera (TIC), firefighters failed to use it for the initial search for the victims. The TIC was also not used to properly size-up the incident scope and determine what tactics to employ.
- From the onset of operations, the Incident Management System (IMS) was not properly expanded as the incident progressed.
- The fire department did not assign a dedicated safety officer (SO) to observe operations and terminate potentially unsafe operations.
- The fire department did not designate accountability officers to monitor each area of entry into the structure; thus the concept of accountability of personnel location, function, and time did in fact fail.
- Although firefighters were equipped with Personal Alert Safety System (PASS) devices, they were not activated prior to entering the structure.
- The fire department did not specifically designate the required personnel for the rescue of distressed firefighters through the establishment of Rapid Intervention Teams (RIT) or Firefighter Assist and Search Teams (FAST). Consequently, when the building collapsed, there was not a properly equipped team in place for immediate rescue operations.
- Not all fire departments operating in the fire ground were communicating on the same radio frequency which resulted in information not reaching its intended receiver.
- An emergency evacuation signal was sounded upon reports of a firefighter missing inside the structure before the collapse, but one was never sounded as prior warning to the collapse, nor was it sounded immediately after the collapse.
- During this incident, fire ground conditions were not properly analyzed, which led to the failure to recognize an impending building collapse.
- After removal of all victims, the remaining structure was demolished and the incident scene was cleared of all debris within 48 hours. This prevented a thorough assessment of the remaining structure in order to identify the cause and contributing factors of the collapse.
- Training and record keeping within both the career and volunteer sections of the fire departments was inadequate.
- Qualifications of volunteer officers were difficult to judge and there were serious concerns voiced by the career members of the department regarding the suitability of

some of the volunteer officers. This resulted in a lack of confidence by several career personnel in the volunteer officers and a reluctance to take direction from them.

- There was a lack of direct involvement in the administration of the fire department by municipal officials.
- It was not able to be determined if a smoke detector inspection had been conducted in the fire building after a change in occupancy that occurred in October of 2001 as required by the Uniform Fire Code.

For a copy of the complete report including recommended remedies, contact Christopher Eckert, Major, Office of the State Fire Marshal, NJ Division of Fire Safety, PO Box 809, Trenton, NJ 08625-0809, fax: 609-633-6744, e-mail: Eckert@ptd.net and ask for the Gloucester City Firefighter Fatality Investigation, Findings of the New Jersey Division of Fire Safety.

The NIOSH investigators concluded that, to minimize the risk of similar incidents, fire departments should:

- ***ensure that the department's structural fire fighting standard operating guidelines (SOGs) are followed and refresher training is provided***
- ***ensure that the Incident Commander (IC) formulates and establishes a strategic plan for offensive and defensive operations***
- ***ensure that the incident commander (IC) continuously evaluates the risk versus gain during operations at an incident***
- ***ensure that a separate Incident Safety Officer, independent from the Incident Commander, is appointed***
- ***ensure that fire fighters conducting interior operations (e.g. search and rescue, initial attack, etc.) provide progress reports to the IC***
- ***ensure that accountability for all personnel at the fire scene is maintained***
- ***ensure that a Rapid Intervention Team (RIT) is established and in position***
- ***ensure that the officer in charge of an incident recognize factors (e.g., structural defects, large body of fire in an old structure, etc.) when analyzing potential building collapse***
- ***ensure when feasible, that fire fighters should respond together, in one emergency vehicle, as a crew***

Additionally, municipalities should consider

- ***establishing and maintaining regional mutual-aid radio channels to coordinate and communicate activities involving units from multiple jurisdictions***

Death in the Line of Duty
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The NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development PEOSH Program issued the following citations:

N.J. Citations Issued Under General Duty Clause

N.J.S.A. 34:6A-33(a)

NFPA 1561

Personnel that arrived by private transportation and other means were not effectively accounted for and deployed at the fire scene.

An inventory and accountability worksheet was not maintained at the incident.

The radio capabilities and procedures did not provide for adequate communications.

Based on the nature and magnitude of the fire incident, the key staff positions of information officer, safety officer, and liaison officer were not delegated and/or identified on the fire ground.

Where necessary, the Incident Commander did not assign a designated liaison officer to manage interaction with representatives of other agencies.

An evacuation signal was not sounded following a communication to the Incident Commander from the second floor exposure that the second floor was starting to give way.

Rapid Intervention Crew was not designated at the fire scene.

A system to manage the reserves for personnel and equipment was not effectively implemented during the incident.

NFPA 1500

The training records indicated that training and education between the career and volunteer firefighters was not adequately intermingled to provide harmonious unification and coordination of efforts during this incident.

There was no documentation to indicate that all fire service personnel received and participated in at least 24 hours of structural fire fighting annually.

Citations Issued Under New Jersey Firefighters Standards

N.J.A.C. 12:100-10.12(b) Serious

The employer did not assure that the Fire Marshal wore his personal alert safety system device.

N.J.A.C. 12:100-10.12(a) Serious

The employer did not assure the use of Personal Alert Safety System (PASS) Devices. The Deputy Chief did not turn on his PASS device and a firefighter did not turn on his PASS device.

Grateful Acknowledgements to:

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NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development
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Office of the State Fire Marshal
NJ Division of Fire Safety
NJ Department of Community Affairs

For contributing reports and information

To schedule safety consultation or training call

(609) 633-2587

www.state.nj.gov/labor/lsse/lspeosh.html

**To schedule occupational health consultation
or training call**

(609) 984-1863

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**New and Revised
PEOSH Publications**

- **PEOSH Adopts the Hazard Communication Standard (N.J.A.C. 12:100-7)**
- **Public Employer's Guide and Model Written Program for the Hazard Communication Standard**
- **Computer Workstation Guidelines (formerly Video Display Terminal Guidelines)**
- **Renovations and Construction in Schools - Controlling Health and Safety Hazards**
- **Mold in the Workplace, Prevention and Control**
- **Occupational Noise Exposure and Hearing Conservation**
- **Hazardous Materials Regulations for New Jersey Emergency Responders**

For Health Issues:

The New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services investigates complaints regarding *health* hazards in the workplace.

To obtain more information call:
(609) 984-1863

For Safety Issues:

The New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development (DLWD) investigates complaints regarding *safety* hazards in the workplace. In addition, DLWD is responsible for administering and enforcing the New Jersey PEOSH Act throughout the state.

To obtain more information call:
(609) 292-7036

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Which section did you find most useful?

The least useful and why?

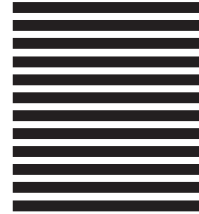
Other occupational health bulletins you would like to see the PEOSH Program develop.

Other comments and suggestions.

Cut here, fold in thirds, tape.



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